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NOTES ON CURRENT AND RECENT EVENTS.

Seventh International Congress of Criminal Anthropology.—The seventh International Congress of Criminal Anthropology will be held at Cologne, from the 9th to the 13th of October, 1911. The committee of organization is composed of Prof. Aschaffenburg of Cologne, Prof. Kurella of Bonn and Prof. Sommer of Giessen.
E. L.

New German "Forensic-Psychological Society."—In December last a "forensic-psychological society" was organized at Hamburg, to study and conduct investigations in judicial psychology and psychiatry, criminalistics (including crime and methods of combatting it), prison science, reform of criminal law and procedure and allied subjects. The society already has over 100 members, including judges, public prosecutors, psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, prison officials and others. The president of the society is Herr Irrmann, superior public prosecutor, and the secretary is Dr. Schläger, a prosecuting attorney.

Chair of Eugenics in the University of London.—The press dispatches recently announced that Sir Francis Galton has bequeathed \$225,000 for the establishment in the University of London of a chair of eugenics.

"The aims of the department will be to collect material bearing on the science of eugenics and to promote discussion of the same. It is also provided that there shall be established a central bureau to supply information on the subject to private individuals, as well as public officials, under proper restrictions.

"In short, it is planned to extend the knowledge of eugenics not only by professional instruction, but by occasional publications and lectures, as well as experimental and observational work. The functions of the central office are said to embody one of Sir Francis' most cherished schemes. He favored the installment of a sort of register along eugenic lines, to which anyone could apply for information concerning the past history of any family or stock."

It is announced that Prof. Karl Pearson, now professor of applied mathematics and mechanics at the University of London, will probably be the first incumbent of the new professorship.
J. W. G.

Death of Madame Pauline Tarnowsky.—By the recent death of Dr. Pauline Tarnowsky of St. Petersburg the new science of criminal anthropology loses one of its most distinguished scholars. She was a favorite pupil of Lombroso and was the leading woman criminologist of Europe. She spent many years in the prisons and dwellings of the poor in Russia studying the criminal classes with a zeal and ardor rarely excelled. Her last and greatest work, *Les femmes homicides*, a volume of over 600 pages (reviewed in this JOURNAL for November, 1910, pp. 666-668), contained special comparative studies of 160 cases of female homicides, based on personal observation and embodying the results of twenty years of research. Her classification of female criminals was

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scientific and elaborate. In each case studied twenty different measurements were made of the head and face alone, to say nothing of measurements of other members of the body, and notes were made concerning a great variety of characteristics, such as the shape or size of the ears, nose, teeth, forehead; number of crimes committed; age; season of the year when the crime was committed, etc. Her conclusions were based on a careful study of comparative tables and, all in all, constituted a valuable contribution to the science of criminal anthropology.

She was an active and influential worker in the international congresses of criminal anthropology; she frequently visited Italy, where her studies were pursued, and she enjoyed the friendship of the leading Italian criminologists, Lombroso, Ferri and others.

J. W. G.

Institutes of Criminology.—In a brief article in the *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung*, Vol. XVI, No. 5, p. 319, March 1, 1911, Dr. Hans Gross of Graz welcomes the establishment of clinics or institutes for the scientific study of criminals and crime, not from books, but as occurring in actuality, and he suggests a working plan for such an institute, the idea of which he had first proposed sixteen years ago. It should, he suggests, be organized into six sections:

1. Lectures on criminal anthropology, including criminal psychology, criminology and criminal statistics.
2. A working library (and the writer offers his own as a start).
3. A scientific journal (the author's "*Archiv. f. Kriminalanthropologie und Kriminalistik*" is suggested).
4. A museum of criminology.
5. A laboratory for the use of students.
6. A criminological bureau where all forms of identification can be registered and interpreted; where investigations of the habits, speech, handwriting, mannerisms, signals, etc., peculiar to criminals could be carried on. This bureau should be for law students what the hospital clinic is for the medical student, and should give him the opportunity to come into actual contact with the criminal and his deeds.¹

¹Furnished by Dr. M. V. Ball.

The Journal of Genetics.—The first number of *The Journal of Genetics*, dated November, 1910, has appeared, from the Cambridge University Press. It is edited by W. Bateson, director of the John Innis Horticultural Institution, and R. C. Punnett, professor of biology in the University of Cambridge, and is announced as a periodical for the publication of records of original research in heredity, variation and allied subjects and of articles summarizing the existing state of knowledge in the various branches of genetics. The first number contains articles on "White Flowered Varieties of *Primula Sinensis*," by Frederick Keeble and Miss C. Pellow; "The Inheritance of Colour and Other Characters in the Potato," by Redcliffe N. Salaman; "The Mode of Inheritance of Stature and of Time of Flowering in Peas," by Frederick Keeble and Miss C. Pellow; "Studies in the Inheritance of Doubleness in Flowers," by E. R. Saunders, and "The Effect of One-sided Ovariectomy on the Sex of the Offspring," by L. Doncaster and F. H. A. Marshall. The journal will appear quarterly. E. L.